

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4231. 號十二月正年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877.

日七初月二十年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WARD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BMAN & BRACE, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDON & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund, 200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—E. R. BELLING, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq.
J. F. CORDON, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOFFMAN, Esq. E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. MOLINA, Esq.

ACT. CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.
Shanghai, EWE CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Acting Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.
MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been authorized to sign for us by Procuration.
We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

MR. LUDWIG SIGMUND LUTRENS is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.
W. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm.
W. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, December 23, 1876. fe1

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the Undersigned will henceforth be carried on under the Name or Style of H. KLEIN & Co.
H. KLEIN.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

THE Interest and Responsibility of our Firm of the late Mr. J. C. KAYES ceased with his death at Yokohama on the 27th of August last, and the Business will be carried on as heretofore and under the same Style and Firm by Mr. H. KUHLMANN.
MR. RICHARD SCHNIBERGER has been authorized to sign the Firm.
KRUSE & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. H. O. ERDMANN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. ALFRED HERTZ has been authorized to sign for us per Procuration.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 15th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.
WM. CRUICKSHANK,
Manager.
Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & Co. at this Port, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
GUSTAV RAYNAL,
OAK MILLS.
Macao, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of VISCONTI DE CECAL in our Firm ceased on the 1st April 1876.
A. A. DE NELLO & Co.
Macao, January 1, 1877. fe5

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port under my own name as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
O. KEES.
Canton, January 9, 1877. fe9

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. ALFRED HUTCHISON in our Firm Ceased on the 26th February 1876.
DEACON & Co.
Canton, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.
C. J. MESTERN,
W. HULSE.
Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. CHARLES DEWICK QUELON in our Firm Ceased on the 30th September, 1876. The Business will be Continued under the Style of CAMPBELL & Co.
QUELON & CAMPBELL.
Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Firm of J. D. MEYER & FERRE will from this Date be carried on as heretofore under the Style of J. D. MEYER & Co.
Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
38, Queen's Road,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHRONOMETERS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.
All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. fe1

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Eighth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 38, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 16th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.
The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 15th February, both days inclusive.
By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 10, 1877. fe16

N. O. 1 of the "TOKIO TIMES" (A Weekly Journal) will be Published at Tokio on Saturday, January 6, 1877.
Terms of Subscription: \$12 per Year. Single Copies, 25 cents.
Advertisements: 50 cents per Inch or part of an Inch, and \$5 per Column.
Orders received by Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1877. ja24

MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

ON the 20th Instant, a First Class HOTEL will be OPENED, under the above title, in Spacious, Commodious, and well-furnished Premises on the Praya Grande.
Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Visitors.
Wines, Spirits and Eatables of the best quality only supplied. Terms moderate.
J. P. DE CAMPOS,
Proprietor.
Macao, January 8, 1877.

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap6]

NOTICE.

MR. H. EBELL has this Day been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm at Swatow and Hoihow, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HESTON, EBELL & Co."
EDWARD HERTON.
Swatow-Hoihow, January 1, 1877. fe19

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR COOKTOWN.
The British Steamer "THALES,"
Captain COLES, will load here for the above Port, and will leave on MONDAY, the 22nd Instant, at 2 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1877. ja22

FOR LONDON, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
The Steamship "ALTONA,"
Captain MULLER, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Noon.
For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1877. ja28

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.
The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"
Captain BURNIE, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1877. ja24

FOR COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SOMERSET,"
will be despatched as above, from SINGAPORE, on or about the 4th February next.
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Undersigned, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
The Company's Steamship "TANAI,"
Comdt. REYNIE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
H. DU POUEY, Agent.
Hongkong, January 19, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
The Spanish Brig "SAN LORENZO,"
2nd. Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

NOTICE.

FOR LONDON.
(If sufficient Inducement offered.)
The 3/8 L. 1. Russian Ship "VANADIS,"
WELAND, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.
For Freight, Sugar or Measurement, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

NOTICE.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 4 1/2 American Ship "CUTWATER,"
CHELMAR, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

NOTICE.

FOR MANILA.
The Spanish Brig "SAN LORENZO,"
2nd. Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.
The 4 1/2 British Ship "ENGLAND'S GLORY,"
KNIGHT, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND, PROPERTY AND TIMBER, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale) on the Premises at Wanchai, on

MONDAY,

the 22nd January, 1877, at Noon.—The following PIECES or PARCELS of

GROUND, with the BUILDINGS erected thereon, belonging to Messrs S. E. BURROWS & SONS:

FIRST.
That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 107, adjoining the Police Station No. 2, at Wanchai, with the TWO First Class GRANITE GODOWNS erected thereon, viz:—
GODOWN No. 43, fronting on the Praya 52 1/2 feet, by an average of 73 feet Deep. Capacity about 1,300 Tons. Crown Rent, \$51 per Annum.
GODOWN No. 44, adjoining above, Two Stories, also fronting on the Praya 52 1/2 feet, by an average of 97 feet Deep. Capacity about 3,000 Tons. Crown Rent, \$69 per Annum.
Each Godown, with the Land on which it is erected, will be put up separately.

SECOND.
That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 121, at Wanchai, and formerly known as THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY'S YARD, fronting on the Praya 100 feet, by an average of 144 feet deep, containing 14,400 square feet. Crown Rent, \$180 per Annum.

THIRD.
About 86,000 Superficial feet of OREGON PINE LUMBER, 2, 3 and 4 inches, in Lots to suit Purchasers.
Also,
Sundry Lots of TEAK and SINGAPORE TIMBER, SHIPS' KNEES, WINCHES, BLOCKS, OLD IRON, SCALES.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser. The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

THE TIMBER and MOVEABLE LOTS.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.
Hongkong, January 8, 1877. ja22

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 22nd January, 1877, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.—A Selection of BOOKS, Comprising the Library of a Gentleman leaving the Colony. Catalogues will be issued.

AFTER WHICH
15 26 cases Norwegian BRANDY.
B & C (in double triangle) 9 cases Norwegian BRANDY.

FD 84 cases Swedish PUNCH.
" 1 " St. Julien CLARET.
" 1 " Prunage " "
" 1 " SAUTERNE " "
" 4145 25 " Cautenac CLARET.
" 148 13 " "

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, January 15, 1877. ja22

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from M. S. TONNOCHY, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 26th day of January, 1877, at 2 p.m., at Brook Cottage, Caine Road,—

The whole of his English and Colonial made Household FURNITURE, Comprising: Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Suites, Carved Book Case, Pier Glasses, Engravings, Marble-top Dressing Table and Washstand, Marble-top Teapoy, Fluted-ware, Cutlery, Glass-ware, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets; A Collection of Books, Japanese and Chinese Porcelain and Lacquered-ware, Ningpo Carvings, A Large Collection of Flowering and Other Plants.

An AVIARY and One Large TENT. Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Thursday, the 25th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. ja26

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH & CANTON. MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, GLASS-WARE, FLATED-WARE, &c., &c., &c.

A PIANO, And, ONE BILLIARD TABLE, WITH BALLS, CUES, &c., COMPLETE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs HEARD & Co., to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 30th day of January, 1877, at 2 p.m., at their Residence, Caine Road,—

The whole of their Substantial Household FURNITURE, Etc., comprising:—Drawing, Dining and Bed Room Suites, Marble-top Tables, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Chairs, Pier Glasses, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Side Board, Whatnots, Marble-mounted Clocks, Davenport, Gasaliers and Gas Brackets, Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Glass-ware, Plated-ware, Crockery, etc., etc. Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Monday, the 29th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk, on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1877. ja80

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. NAVAL STORE-KEEPER, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 31st January, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,—

SUNDRY NAVAL AND VICTUALING STORES, comprising: Old Iron, Lignum-vite, Woollen Rags, Old Carpet, Old Wood, Old Casks and Cases, Biscuit and Biscuit Dust, Chocolate, Flour, Biscuit Bags, Blue Cloth, Blue Serge, Stockings, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Implements, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 18, 1877. ja81

FOR SALE.

TUBORG'S FABRIKKE'S DANISH BEER. To be had from LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 16, 1877. fe12

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS. Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FINE.
JAS. B. COUGHTRY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels, and on Halls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to **ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.**

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

MAILS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,

ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,

AND MARSEILLES;

Also,

MAHE, BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 25th January,

1877, at Noon, the Company's

S. S. MEIKONG, Commandant FOAHO,

with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPOILS,

and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above places.

Cargo and Speed will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted

in transit through Marseilles for the

principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon,

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m.,

Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.

on the 24th January, 1877. (Parcels are

not to be sent on board; they must be left

at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are

required.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. ja25

Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED

STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING

RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be de-

parted for San Francisco, via Yoko-

hama, on THURSDAY, the 1st February,

at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers

for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until

4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages

will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.

same day: all Parcel Packages should be

marked to address in full; value of same

is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6

months are issued at a reduction of 20 per

cent, on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight

or Passage, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. tel

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA

OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ROUTING

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF

PEKING, will be despatched for San

Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY,

the 15th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking

Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the

United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills

of Lading are issued for transportation to

Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San

Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and

South America, and to New York and

Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-

pany will leave Shanghai, via the Island Sea

Ports, about same date, and make close

connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection

of various lines of Steamers to England,

France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until

4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages

will be received at the office until 5 p.m.

same day; all Parcel Packages should be

marked to address in full; value of same

is required.

For further information as to Passage

and Freight, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 18, 1877. tel

For Sale.

NOW READY.

THE SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF

NATURAL SOLOMON CHINA. By Dr.

E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,

\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND

FORN EXPLANATION, in three Lectures.

By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One

Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,

Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

SAM HING STULTZ'S

Christy's HATS, in new Styles,

New TWEEDS, in great variety.

Woolen, Cotton, and Cashmere SOCKS.

Crisper & Knickerbocker STOCKINGS.

Lambwool, UNDERWEAR, and

DRAWERS, BLANKETS and RUGS.

Embroidered TABLE COVERS.

Rep Window CURTAINS, and NAP-

KINS, Furniture OILS, and NAP-

KINS, Furniture OILS, and NAP-

KIDS, and GLOVES, in all Colours.

88 & 90, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, October 27, 1876. ja27

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

BEG to Solicit Inspection of their WIN-

TER STOCK.

Rich Black Glass and Groggins SILKS,

from the Best French Makers.

Coloured Groggins and Fancy SILKS,

Black, White and Coloured SATINS.

Japanese SILKS, Better and Cheaper

than ever.

Fancy DRESS MATERIALS, in all

the New Textures. ALL WOOL

SERGES, Scotch WOOL PLAIDS, French

MERINOS.

Ladies Ready-made COSTUMES, Ball

DRESSES, Opera CLOAKS.

Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS.

Black and Coloured VELVETTES.

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and Cloth JACKETS.

Children's Cloth JACKETS.

Boys' Edged and Quilted SUITS, all Sizes.

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Nearest Styles, direct from Paris.

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SHOES.

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REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-

CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

Goods remaining in Godown after the 25th Instant will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
No Fire Insurance has been effected,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents S. S. Glenroy.
Hongkong, January 18, 1877.

E. W. Chap.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
 FLYING CLOUD, British barque, Captain
 H. Williams.—Turner & Co.
 ISBNE, German schooner, Captain
 Hansen.—Carlowitz & Co.
 HANTS COUNTY, British barque, Captain
 G. W. Cochran.—Meyer & Co.
 OTELOW, American bark, Capt. E. Kell

Carlskrona.	Windschover.
Chicamahan.	Albert Victor.
Hops.	C. R. Bishop.
Antwerp.	
A. Liverpool.	
Patrooline (str.)	Ulysses (str.)
At Glasgow.	
Loudoun Castle (str.)	

FRIDAY, February 16:—
2 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited,
No. 39, Queen's Road.

TUESDAY, February 20:—
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.; Limited,
at No. 7, Queen's Road.

namely, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Tainan, and Keelung, Foochow and Newchwang at three a decrease, namely, Hankow, Hiukiang and Ningpo at one, station namely, Chefoo; and at the eleven Tientsin, an increase through the panision of the Russian transit system, but otherwise a decrease. At T

the other hand, foreigners not only combine, but they play into the hands of Chinese by bidding against each other; the result is that ruinous competition has been the death-blow to foreign trade in China, and every year shows a decrease foreign and an increase of Chinese firms. In fact, foreigners have little else left to do than the export trade, and when that

even be monopolised is, by some, said to be a more question of time.

Reports are made of the intended despatch of Chinese agents to England to open business houses in London and Manchester, and with the knowledge of the English language, which has been so greatly extended by aid of the Hong Kong Government and missionary schools, there is no reason why the Chinese should not ultimately succeed in establishing themselves and doing their own business in Europe. Foreign merchants say that the Chinese getting the import into their hands is the result of local circumstances, but they can never absorb the export trade. Probably not, but with enterprise and capital, they would be very formidable competitors for a large share of it, and English merchants will have to look to competition within their own territory. Such competition, however, is not likely to be made so long as the tea-producers and brokers reap the rich harvest they do from competitive prices. It better suits the tea and silk merchants and those behind them to have foreigners bidding against each other, and giving prices that could not be realised in the home markets. The question of the "when," therefore, is not so difficult to determine as at first sight appears; it means when the present ruinous mode of doing business ceases, then the Chinese, seeing there is nothing more to be got out of foreign competition, will try what they can do for themselves.

The remarks of Sir Brooke scarcely call for comment. We must all sorrowfully admit their truth, and receive the warning. If merchants cannot combine, they are assuredly not utterly powerless to prevent this "playing into the hands of the Chinese by bidding one against the other." No one ought to be able to speak with greater authority on these matters than Her Majesty's Consul at Canton, and merchants in China, if they deem their interests in the Far East worth preserving, will do well to lay these significant utterances of his to heart. Sir Brooke also again refers to the deteriorated and loaded quality of Manchester goods, particularly shirtings now manufactured. "If they could be passed off on the Chinese as all cotton and of good fabric," he says, "it might be called a gross imposition; but as the people are by no means easy to deceive, and know perfectly well the composition of a piece of goods the moment they see or handle it, it seems unaccountable why such a system should be persevered in; for, if a really good article costs more to produce, it will fetch more on sale, whilst *vice versa* a really bad one, unless through the ignorance of the purchaser, will fetch less; but possibly there may be some profits realised on the latter unknown to the uninitiated."

REVIEW.

The Chinese Term for God.—Statement and Reply.—Hongkong, 1876.

The pamphlet before us is in many respects an extraordinary production. Generally speaking, when it is thought worth while to publish a reply to any given statement, it is understood to imply a negative,—this however is an amplification and vindication of the article to which it is quality called a reply. Such being the case, we are exceedingly puzzled as to the reason which has led to its publication. The statement is a simple historical sketch, by the esteemed Secretary of the Local Religious Tract Society Committee, of the controversy as to the proper term for "God," both among the Romanists and Protestants during the past century. It appeared in the *Annual Report* of the Society for 1876. We can hardly imagine that its publication in pamphlet form, with Dr. Blodget's remarks, is designed to give it a wider circulation. But it may be so, and if so we apologise for our mistake. Still it is not obvious why Dr. Blodget, an American Missionary, should have gone out of his way to publish what he calls a reply to a statement appearing in the report of an English Society;—it may be that it is printed at the request of a friend or friends, if so we suspect the learned Doctor will on reflection be ready to exclaim "save me from my friends."

We may note that it is dated Peking, Nov. 9, 1876, and therefore appears here almost simultaneously with its arrival in the hands of the party to whom it is specially addressed, the Secretary of the Religious Tract Society in London.

The Doctor opens in the style made famous by Tertullian, praising the learning and integrity of those who conduct the Society's affairs, and then immediately proceeds to insinuate that their ability to detect "erroneous" and "partial" statements is quite eclipsed by his own, notwithstanding the "large libraries" they have at hand containing full and accurate information on the subject.

Dr. Blodget does not directly impugn the accuracy of Dr. Eitel's statement that the Roman Missions were divided into two hostile camps, but he thinks apparently that it is most important we should know how they became divided—so he supplies minutely Dr. Eitel's clear proofs by a lengthy recapitulation of details which affect not the main question in the slightest degree.

That the controversy first commenced amongst the Jesuits is well known, that it was first made public by Selma by-right to Rome by the Dominicans in 1645 is equally clear from Mosheim (p. 719) although Dr. B. does not mention the fact. But in the midst of these historical recitals the Doctor seems to have been suddenly dazzled by the brilliant idea which is suggested by the fact that the Jesuit party were contending not only for the use of Shanghai for God, but for two other points also, which are now generally allowed to be indefensible. Hence the axiom that if learned people are proved to be wrong in two out of three points which they are trying to prove, we may safely take it for granted that they are wrong in the third also, without taking the trouble of examining it. In Dr. B.'s aware that this is the very line of thought which has led thousands on the Continent of Europe to abandon the Church of Rome for hopeless infidelity? A. D. D. should surely know that every question must be judged on its own merits and not from its fortuitous association with other and distant matters. As "the Jesuits have never been accused of any of learning" let us hope that mission-

aries of the present day may be equally fortunate. Dr. B. evidently feels deeply the charge of "ignorance" which Dr. Eitel has laid against his friends the Dominicans. We fear that the learning of one or two of their number cannot be taken as evidence on this point in the face of Mosheim's statement (p. 562) "the Mendicant orders, especially those who professed to follow the rules of Dominic and Francis," "all had a strong aversion to learning," which he farther shows they manifested by persecuting the learned and good on every occasion. We would recommend the readers of Dr. B.'s pages not to trust implicitly to his quotations from this valuable writer (Mosheim) but to study the context for themselves, and they will be surprised to find nothing about Shanghai in the controversy beyond the mention of the word on one occasion where it is taken to mean Heaven!

Dr. B. amplifies Dr. Eitel's Babel bull into several decrees, arriving however, at the same conclusion, that the controversy was thus summarily set at rest. But here again he introduces us to another singular discovery, viz., "that the decisions of the Pope have just so much of force as they have of truth and reason in their favour." Evidently Dr. Blodget belongs to a different school of Divinity to that which at present prevails in England. We commend this discovery to the attention of Dr. Newman and others whose minds have been considerably exercised of late about certain Papal decrees. We have generally understood that the forces of them stood in an inverse ratio to both their truth and reason; but perhaps Dr. B. would have us accept all that do stand and have stood since the Council of Trent as true and reasonable because they do undoubtedly so stand.

The Pope, the Dominicans, and Bishop Smith, all feared paganism if Shang-ti were used; and Dr. Blodget has still the same fear, in spite of the utter absence of proof that its use after 30 years' experience has ever so resulted! We suppose most of his readers will prefer an ounce of living men's experience to pounds of theory enunciated by defunct Popes or even "learned" Dominicans. We cannot understand how Dr. B. makes (p. 9) the Papal decree, that Tin-chu only be used for God, agree with the "usage" of Nestorians and Mohammedans, seeing that neither of them ever used it. But Dr. B. seems to rejoice over every one who will not use Shang-ti as he even claims Canon McClatchie as a friend, although the learned Canon would probably denounce Dr. B.'s favourite term Tin-chu as only another name of Baal. Dr. B. tells of some who in 1851 were ready to abandon mission work rather than use Shang-ti, but he omits to tell us how many are now to be found, who rather than abandon their work, have contrary to their earliest convictions adopted this well-abused term; but we pardon the omission in consideration of a most valuable declaration—the most important point which he reserves to the end—viz., "that the strongest reasons against the use of Shang-ti which have yet been brought forward by Protestant Missionaries,"—notwithstanding "they have renewed all the charges" made by the Dominicans &c.—"have been presented by Canon McClatchie, in his two recent volumes." That being the case, and we would not for a moment dispute it—they are strong enough in all consciences—we can only congratulate the advocates of Shang-ti upon the security of their position. The worthy Canon's charges have been already found to be "vox et gratia nihil."

We hardly fancy that Dr. B. meant his letter to be understood as supporting Dr. Eitel's statement, but we cannot read it in any other light. However, as this is the first pamphlet that has appeared in the present stage of the discussion, and we fear that it may not be the last, we would seriously commend to all parties the following pregnant remarks from Abbe Huot's *Christianity in China*, vol. ii. p. 230: "Such was the commencement of disagreements which afterwards proved more fatal to the progress of the missions, than the most violent persecutions ever raised by the mandarins. Profuse dissertations and numerous pamphlets on this subject were scattered about everywhere; they served but to envelop the truth, and instead of enlightening it, it still thickened obscurity." We only trust that this may not again be the state of affairs, but if it should be, we hope that the next pamphlet it falls to our lot to review may have better claims than the above-named on our time and attention.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SMALL-POX, we hear, continues to be very prevalent in the Colony among the Chinese, although fatal cases are fortunately few. Measles and disease of the throat are also still somewhat rife.

A fire of some magnitude took place on the afternoon of the 15th instant, at a place called Chun Chuen, a considerable town in the Shuntak district, whereby over one hundred houses were destroyed. The fire originated in a paper manufactory, and was not subdued till midnight.

We wonder what the weather prophets would say to the temperature of to-day. Though a beautiful clear day, the heat was rather uncomfortably unseasonable, and this too on a day when it should be the coldest, if the Chinese almanac were to be believed, this being the day described as the "Great Cold." The native prognostication not having been realized, we have heard several Chinese say that it was a bad omen for the harvests.

THERE was not much wind to-day for the yacht race, but the boats sailed the course, the result being that *Naiad* won the "American Cup" with half an hour in hand; *Naomi* beating *Wore* for second place by about a minute. *Dido* was not in. In a sailing race for a few boats Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.'s boat was first, and the *Audacious* launch second. Messrs Blackhead & Co.'s boat capsize, but after being righted she got under way again and finished third. The others gave up, as the wind died away as the sun went down.

The Cricket Match, Officers of the Army and Navy v. Club, was continued to-day, and resulted in a drawn match, although had there been time to finish the game, there is little doubt but the Club would have won. The weather was rather warm for running, but notwithstanding there was some excellent play, and the music from the Band of H.M.S. *Audacious* increased the pleasure of the afternoon. The fielding of the Club was remarkably good. The following are the scores made, by which it will be seen that Messrs Handley, Hynes, Alfrod, Taylor, and de Rossett made some excellent running.

ARMY AND NAVY.			
1st Innings. 2nd Innings.			
C. B. Griffiths.....	3	not out	4
E. Ryder.....	29	not out	9
G. Gabbins.....	1	did not bat.	
O. Baxter.....	1	4	
A. Lingham.....	7	5	
O. H. Farmer.....	2	11	
R. S. F. Walker.....	4	0	
F. O. Pike.....	14	did not bat.	
Major Budgen.....	5	5	
T. J. Kernaghan.....	2	0	
J. Hinde.....	7	1	
Byes.....	14	6	
Total.....	89	45	
CLUB.			
1st Innings. 2nd Innings.			
A. P. Handley.....	0	54	
W. de Rossett.....	3	24	
J. W. Hynes.....	0	38	
J. H. Taylor.....	26	29	
A. K. Travers.....	8	2	
W. H. Darby.....	3	2	
J. G. V. Shaw.....	2	0	
D. B. Grant.....	1	0	
G. F. Nunn.....	0	4	
R. Alfrod.....	55	4	
D. C. Travers.....	12	24	
Byes & Leg Byes.....	1		
Total.....	185	66	

THE following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 3rd Sunday after Epiphany, 21st January, 1877:—

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. Edmund Davys; First Lesson, Isaiah, LXII.; Second Lesson, Matthew, xii. from v. 22; Venite, No. 6; Mercer; To Deum, No. 2, page 10; Mercer; Benedicite, No. 10; Mercer; First Hymn, "O Paradise, O Paradise," No. 234; Kyrie, Missa de Angelis; Second Hymn, "My God, and is Thy Table spread," No. 517.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, LXV.; Second Lesson, Acts, xiii. from v. 26; Psalm, No. 117; Monk; Magnificat, No. 107; Monk; Nunc; Dimitte, No. 143; Monk; Anthem, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," No. 60 in Anthem Book, and No. 69 in Hymn Book; Hymn After Sermon, "At even are the sun was set," No. 48 in Anthem Book, and No. 20 in Hymn Book.

(L. & C. Express, Dec. 8.)

LAST Mail Advertis.—Yokohama 17th Oct., Shanghai 20th, Foochow 20th, Hongkong 26th. The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered via Brindisi, on the 4th inst., its due date. The next inward (French) mail, from Yokohama 24th, Shanghai 27th Oct., Hongkong 28th, Singapore 9th Nov., left Marseilles last night, and will reach London to-morrow, two days early.

The *Himalaya*, 3, iron-troopship, Capt. Edward White, is now at Devonport, making good speed, which will be completed about the 8th or 9th inst., when the ship will commence her round of troop-service, proceeding to Portsmouth, where the following troops will embark on the 11th inst.—No. 7 battery staff, R.A., 22nd Brigade, consisting of three officers and ninety-nine men, with their wives and families, for Singapore; the head-quarters of the 2nd Brigade, R.A., and No. 5 and 6 batteries, consisting of about ten officers, six sergeants, 197 men, with their wives and families, for Gallie; the 20th Company, R.E., for Malta, as well as various drafts. A large number of seamen and Marines are also being held in readiness to be embarked at Portsmouth for passage to the China station. According to present arrangements the 2nd Brigade, R.A., will be brought home from China in the *Himalaya*. The officers and crews of the *Grosvenor*, *Midge*, *Hornet*, and *Southern* will embark at Devonport, where the ship will touch, after leaving Portsmouth with the troops, &c., already named.

Also, subjoined appointments to relieve those officers whose term of service on the China station has expired are gazetted:—To the *Grosvenor*, Lieutenant Edward P. Jones (1874), Surgeon G. M. Cuffe; to the *Hornet*, Lieutenant Walter E. Stirling (1874), Surgeon W. O. Sandys; to the *Midge*, Lieutenants Alan Howard (1873) and J. W. Wells (1874), Surgeon H. W. Luther; to the *Southern*, Navigating Sub-Lieutenant H. B. Hawkeham (1875), Surgeon W. C. Bennett; to the *Audacious*, Surgeon M. B. Bourke.

Captain Bonham W. Bax has been appointed to the *Sylvia*, surveying ship on the China station, vice Henry C. S. John, suspected at his own request.

Berlin, Dec. 8.—The Russian Exploring Expedition to Mongolia, under the direction of M. de Patkine, has been stopped by the Chinese at Tulk. Upon M. de Patkine declaring his intention to proceed, the Chinese refused to guarantee his safety.

Hamburg, Dec. 6.—Our communication with abroad has been on a medium scale, being somewhat impeded by the constant rains and fogs. Fortunately, except the stranding of a Swedish steamer in the river, no disaster of any importance has taken place. Of arrivals I have only to report the *Hesperia*, s.s., Janssen, from China, &c., at present in dry dock. Of departures are to be reported the *China*, Osea, for Vladivostok (Amor district); and *La Rochelle*, Witk. for Apia. On the berth are at present *Hesperia*, s.s., to leave on the 20th Dec. for her usual route to China; *Nephtis*, Wormald, for Singapore, ready to sail; *Osawa*, Tiemer, a new vessel; A. E. Vidal, Schreiber, and *Batavia*, Cordens, all three, for Hongkong; the former being nearly full, the latter two slowly filling up.

In the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice an action of damage by collision, brought on behalf of the *Osea*

Steamship Company, the owners of the *Sarpedon*, a steamship of 1566 tons register and 250-horse power, belonging to the port of Liverpool, against the owners of the Belgian screw steamer, the *Julia David*, of about 1,274 tons register, with engines of 140 horse power, was tried. The facts in support of the claim were, that on the morning of the 31st of September last the *Sarpedon*, at the time of the collision on a voyage from Shanghai for London, with a cargo of tea and other goods, was about 80 miles to the S.W. of Ushant, proceeding under steam and sail, the aquare fore and the gaff topsail only being set, at the rate of about 10 knots an hour, showing her proper regulation lights, and keeping a good look-out. Whilst so proceeding the look-out observed the mast-head and red lights of the *Julia David* at a distance of about two miles ahead, but a little on her port bow. The helm of the *Sarpedon* was then ported and she left the *Julia David* opened her green light, upon which the engines of the *Sarpedon* were immediately stopped, and her steam-whistle blown, but the *Julia David* with her stem struck the *Sarpedon* on her port side abreast of her red light, and with such force that she had to be abandoned, and was totally lost, with her cargo, which was valued at more than £200,000. The *Julia David* then steamed away without rendering any assistance to the *Sarpedon*, and without answering the signals she made for assistance. The contention on the part of the plaintiffs was that the *Julia David* neglected to port, and improperly starboarded her helm; whereas, on the part of the defendants, it was urged that the helm of the *Sarpedon* was improperly ported when she ought to have been kept on her course. The judgment of the Court declared the *Sarpedon* alone to blame for the collision.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)
January 20, 1877.

DISEASED MEAT.

THE Tung, the lessee of Stall No. 100, Central Market, was summoned by Inspector Orley, for exposing for sale at his stall a quantity of beef which was unwholesome and unfit for human food. The Inspector went to the stall yesterday morning and found about 50 lbs. of diseased beef exposed there for sale. There was at present extensive disease among the cattle, and the general complaint was pneumonia. The meat of the animals that died of that disease was of a yellow greenish appearance, and a bad smell was emitted from it. Before the animals died, the disease could be easily distinguished, there being a fetid smell and much looseness of the bowels evident in the animals so affected. The defendant was not at his stall at the time, but he was sent for by his shopman. The defendant said he had some good beef at his stall, but having sold it all, he left, and did not know who put the bad beef there, nor did he authorize any one to put it there. He had since found out that it was placed there by one man named Kwok Awah, who did not deny it. The Magistrate held, however, that the defendant was responsible, and fined him \$50.

BOATS IN SHORE.

A boatman was charged with having his boat at the wharf near the City Hall after dark. Fined \$2.

SQUARING UP ACCOUNTS.

LEONG ATANG and another, blacksmiths, were charged with fighting in a house. A policeman was called in and he took both defendants into custody, the first showing a cut on the head. The 1st defendant said the 2nd defendant owed him some money, and when he was called upon to pay, the 2nd struck him with a piece of firewood, cutting his head. He was paring his nails at the time, but he did not know who put the knife into his hand, nor did he authorize any one to put it there. The 2nd defendant asked him for payment, which he naturally refused to make. They then had a quarrel. Fined \$5 and \$1 respectively.

FOND OF PICTURES.

OHOW Pak On, a lad of 14, an apprentice tinker, was charged with stealing a picture from a woman who was selling pictures. The defendant was observed doing this, and was consequently marched to the station. The Magistrate sent him to 48 hours solitary confinement and ordered him into flogging on the breech, five strokes.

BAD COINS.

LI AYAT, a coolie, was charged with passing two counterfeit coins on two shopkeepers. He was sent to six months' hard labour for each offence.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before His Lordship Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMALL.)
20th January, 1877.

Brown & Another v. Alabar & Another, \$12,307.92.

The following are the Special Jurors:—Messrs A. Newton, H. Hopplis, B. Cope, H. L. Dalrymple, C. Kahn, T. G. Williams, and F. D. Saseoon.

The Attorney-General now addressed the Court on behalf of the defendants. He said the case had been put before the Court as an ordinary case between agent and principal, but he would submit that it was not one of that character and that the arrangements were quite different to an ordinary case. For that purpose he would refer to the contract. The plaintiffs and defendants were only links in the chain of dealing between the grower of the rice and the consumer of the rice. There were innumerable contracts between the parties of the first sale and all over the world. These contracts extended all over the world after they had left the port of export. Merchants had therefore changed the form of their order, and on this basis a very large business was transacted, but was limited order, i.e. the agent was limited to a certain amount in the price to be paid for the goods so ordered. This applied to all staples of export produce. The duty of the agent was to ascertain precisely at what rate he could purchase the whole subsequent arrangements as to

all parties dealing in the produce were based on that agreement. The agent was an agent of a peculiar character, but it was his business to arrange for the purchases within the limit. The party giving the order had nothing to do with the party with whom the agent dealt. There was no privity of contract between the principal and sellers of the produce to the agent, and the agent was not authorized to pledge the principal's credit, nor was it in his power to make any advances on behalf of his principal. The arrangement between the principal and the so-called agent was that the agent should pay out of his own money against the delivery and that he was not authorized to charge his principal with the money until the goods were on board when he made out an invoice and drew upon the principal at a distance against the shipments. The arrangement was to some extent the same as between agent and principal until the goods were shipped; for instance, although the agent was limited as to the price, he must use his utmost diligence to get the goods on the lowest term below the limit. As soon as the goods were obtained—as soon as the principal was advised of the purchase—and shipped, then their positions were those of vendor and vendee. He became vendor even earlier, i.e. as soon as the principal received advice that a bargain on his behalf had been completed. For this reason, the learned counsel submitted that the principal was authorized to make contracts with other parties, to make arrangements for the sale or disposition of the produce, and was entitled to look upon advice of that sort as binding on the so-called agent who furnished the principal with the information, on the strength of which he made arrangements with other people. The Attorney-General then cited a case from Benjamin on Sales. More cases were then cited by the learned Attorney-General, who addressed the Court on the custom and usage of buyers and brokers, and quoted authorities bearing on the point.

His Lordship suggested that to shorten the work of the Jury, the legal portion of the address might be reserved for argument on a future day, meantime the facts would be gone into.

This arrangement was quite agreeable to the learned counsel, and the case was adjourned till Monday at 10.30 a.m.

CHINA AFFAIRS—AT HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
London, Dec. 8, 1876.

The event of the past week so far as those interested in China matters are concerned, has been the annual meeting of the P. & O. Company, of which you will find a full report in the *China Express* by the present mail. The P. & O. meetings constitute a sort of annual gathering of India and China hands, and the latter generally muster in full force and discuss on with another the state of trade and other subjects of mutual interest. Perhaps this side conversation is one of the most interesting parts of these meetings; but the proceedings themselves are generally of a lively and amusing character. Everybody seems determined to keep up good humour, and to put a bold face upon the inevitable. There are two or three stock speakers who make, however, our speeches that seem to have the effect of completely neutralising any ill-feeling that might otherwise arise from small dividends.

A great deal of this jocularity is of too light a character to find its way into the public prints, but it is still worth noticing. One speaker, Mr. Jones, laid great stress upon the desirability of the P. & O. Company recognising the opposition which they have now-a-days to face; and said in a naïve manner that in former days he looked upon a P. & O. Director as a kind of superior being. He walked as if he were so, and if anybody suggested the bare possibility of such a thing as an opposition to the P. & O. Company, the Director, with blank confidence, said: "Yea, but we don't know anything about what others are doing—we go on our own course, &c. &c." This kind of thing, the speaker went in to observe, had been very sensibly abandoned, and the Company had done well to recognise the existence of opposition and to take steps to face it. There is no doubt that this is the case, and that the P. & O. Company are now fully alive to the necessity of doing all in their power, to make themselves popular both with shippers and passengers, and that to a great extent they are succeeding in so doing. One speaker, however, called attention somewhat forcibly to what is a subject of very general complaint against the P. & O. Company, namely, the high prices of liquors supplied on board. He stated that passengers by the P. & O. Company had to pay 2/ a bottle for claret, which was not by any means so good as that which is supplied gratis on board the Messageries Maritimes steamers. He feelingly observed that the stomach of a P. & O. Director undertook a great responsibility in having to supply his wants. There is a good deal of truth in what was said; but the liquor question is a very difficult one to deal with. The unlimited quantities which many old hands in the East will imbibe when liquors are supplied gratis, was a sufficient reason for putting a stop to that system; but at the same time it is rather unfortunate that by doing so the P. & O. Company have been obliged to bring themselves into unfavourable comparison with their greatest opponents. It is rather difficult to suggest a solution to the difficulty; but the fact that, this drawback notwithstanding, the P. & O. continue to command so large a share of the passenger traffic speaks very well for their continued general popularity. You will notice from the report that the work of reconstructing the fleet has been thoroughly accomplished.

The *Friend of China* (organ of the Anti-Opium Society) taken strong exception to the arrangements which have been made in the Chefoo Convention with respect to the Chinese duties, and says that "if Sir Thomas Wade latters himself that he can bribe the Chinese into toleration of Opium by increasing their revenue from it we hope that events will prove that he is seriously mistaken." This of course sounds very well if no account be taken of the systematic manner in which the Chinese officials for the sake of bribes allow the edicts from time to time flung against Opium-smoking to be evaded under their very eyes; but when this is borne in mind, it is impossible not to feel a strong conviction that the Opium grievance is at least to a great extent one of a fiscal character on the part of the Chinese, & justifies to an extent to

understand the peculiar frame of mind into which well-meaning people allow themselves to be worked, who can believe, for example, that any forcing of Indian Opium upon the Chinese on our part can possibly be the reason of the Chinese officials permitting a constantly increasing cultivation of the native drug in the far interior of the country. It of course sounds very well in a pamphlet to say that "while Great Britain supports the importation by the whole weight of her iron-clad, the Chinese dare attempt no active hostility to the vice," but those who have had an opportunity of actually knowing what takes place in China will scarcely be prepared to believe that, were foreign opium excluded from China to-morrow, Opium-smoking would be put down. The only result would be a large increase in the native production.

The interest which was felt some time back with reference to the Embassy from China now expected has very greatly diminished, partly on account of the long time which has elapsed and partly in consequence of much more absorbing topics having coupled public attention. The Mandarin will thus arrive at a very favourable time for finally settling the Margary affair; and no doubt will get things, as usual, very much their own way. It is unfortunately beyond denial that in any matter of this kind the only thing the Chinese want is time. If they can only obtain this they may be certain that something will turn up in any foreign country with whom they may have a disagreement sufficient to completely divert attention from the matter at issue and to prevent the Government from acting with decision. It is expected that the Embassy will arrive here towards the end of January.

A great deal of difficulty has arisen among those engaged in the Silk Trade in consequence of the recent fall having caused many who had bought for arrival to throw up the sticks as not up to muster or description. Much of the money which it was supposed had been made by intermediate speculators will thus appear to have been realized only on paper, and considerable disappointment is likely to ensue. It is not apparent that the speculators can be considered to have been unjustified in their calculations, as the present fall is mainly attributed to political complications, and the prospect of war, which at the time the contracts were made could not be foreseen. It is curious to note that a somewhat similar collapse in the Silk market occurred on the outbreak of the Franco-German war.

The Straits.

(Singapore Daily Times.)
We are authorised to state that after careful consideration of the whole of the evidence adduced against Maharajah Lela, Datu Sagar, Pandak Indut, Ngah Jabbar, Panjiah Bah, Kulup Ali and So Tuah, who are under sentence of death for the murder of Mr Birch and three other persons, the Government have having consulted the Secretary of State have come to the conclusion that there should be no interference in the carrying out of the sentence passed upon Maharajah Lela, Datu Sagar and Pandak Indut, and these three will, no doubt, be executed in a few days. As regards the four other criminals, the Government have come to the conclusion that as they were probably used as mere instruments in the hands of the convicted chiefs, that clemency should be exercised towards them, and have advised the Rajah of Johore to commute the sentence of death passed upon them to one of penal servitude for life.

We are informed that the statements made by the criminals to the effect that certain promises had been given them by the agents of the Maharajah of Johore to whom they surrendered are totally untrue. The Government acted justly throughout the whole proceedings, and we believe a copy of the evidence for the prosecution was handed to Mr Vaughan, who defended the prisoners, some time before the trial.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, Jan. 20, 1877.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$567½
" do do, credit, 590
" New Benares, cash, 550
" do do, credit, 552½
" New Malwa, cash, 555
" do do, credit, 560
" All-vance Taela, 28 a 32
" Old Malwa, cash, 570
" do do, credit, 575
" Allowance Taela, 28 a 32
CAMPHOR, 18½ a 18½
SALTPETRE, 6.50 a 6
QUICKSILVER, 68½ a 69

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, 4/3
" 30 days' sight, 4/6
" 6 months' sight, 4/8
Credit, 4/8
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 4/4
Bombay, 228
Calcutta, 228
Shanghai, demand, 76½
" 30 days, 76
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., 8
Mexicans, par
Gold Leaf, 24.80
English Sovereigns, 4.70
Australian Sovereigns, 4.70
Discount, 10 a 12½

Shates.

Hongkong Bank, 27
A.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$676
China Fire Ins. Co., \$163
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1500
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$850
Chinese Insurance Co., \$500
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 878
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 640
H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$7½ dwts.
H.K. & W. Boat Co., \$18 dwts.
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 98 a 100 dwts.
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$62½ dwts.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £80

Temperatures.

Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises
(Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, Jan. 20, 1877.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. 30.200
Do. 1 P.M. 30.214
Do. 4 P.M. 30.214
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. 69
Do. 1 P.M. 70
Do. 4 P.M. 70
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 66½
Do. Do. 1 P.M. 70
Do. Do. 4 P.M. 70
Do. Maximum 78
Do. Minimum over night, 62

Portfolio.

PET'S PUNISHMENT.

Oh, if my love offended me,
And we had words together,
To show her I would master her,
I'd whip her with a feather!
If then she, like a naughty girl,
Would tyrannise and quarrel,
I'd give my pet a cross of pearl,
And make her always bear it.
If still she tried to sulk and sigh,
And throw away my posies,
I'd catch my darling on the fly,
And smother her with roses.
But should she clench her dimpled fists,
Or contradict her better,
I'd manacle her tiny wrists,
With dainty golden fetters.
And if she dared her lips to pout—
Like many port young misses—
I'd wind my arm round her waist about,
And punish her with kisses.

THE JOY OF INCOMPLETENESS.

If all our lives were one broad glare
Of sunlight, clear, unclouded;
If all our path were smooth and fair,
By no soft gloom enshrouded;
If all life's flowers were fully blown
Without the sweet unfolding,
And happiness were rudely thrown
On hands too weak for holding—
Should we not miss the twilight hours,
The gentle haze and sadness; [ers,
Should we not long for storms and show?
To break the constant gladness!

If none were sick and none were sad,
What service could we render;
I think if we were always glad,
We scarcely could be tender.
Did our beloved never need
Our patient ministrations,
Earth would grow cold and miss indeed
Its sweetest consolation.

If sorrow never claimed our heart,
And every wish were granted,
Palliance would die, and hope depart—
Life would be disenchanted.

And yet in heaven is no more night,
In heaven is no more sorrow
Such unimagined new delight
Fresh from pain will borrow—
As the poor seed that underground
Seeks its true life above it,
Not knowing what will there be found
When sunbeams kiss and love it.
So we in darkness upward grow
And look and long for heaven,
But cannot picture it below
Till more of light be given.

—J. B. Macmillan.

We might enjoy much peace if we would
Not busy ourselves with the words and
deeds of other men with things which
appertain nothing to our charge.—A. Kem-
per.

Business principles, or the principles of
commercial justice, are the principles of
supreme selfishness. They have been
established by selfish men for selfish
purposes, without even the pretence of
conformity to the law of love. Upon these
principles it is neither demanded nor
expected, that any one should seek another's
wealth, but that every one should take care
of himself; purchase as low and sell as
high as he can; take advantage of the state
of the market, the scarcity of the articles in
which he deals, and in short to go to the
whole world of selfish projects to promote
the interest of self. Can a man love God
supremely and his neighbor as himself, who
daily and habitually transacts business upon
the principles of commercial justice, and
founded as they are in that which is the
direct opposite of the requirement of God.
Every day engaged in business transactions,
the sum and substance, the aggregate and
the detail of which, are designed to promote
self-interest, that do not even pretend to
aim at the promotion of the interest of
others, to sell in the beginning, the middle,
and the end of the whole matter.

SCIENCE AND SENTIMENT.—There is no
question that the current of popular in-
terest is moving very strongly in a scientific
direction. Scientific books have a large
and increasing sale, and are crowding hard
on essays and works of fiction. Scientific
lectures are popular and in constant de-
mand. Scientific studies are elbowing the
classics aside in our colleges, and very
large sums of money are now given every
year to endow scientific professorships, and
build observatories, and provide scientific
apparatus for institutions of learning. The
oration which an English savant has re-
cently received in this country, shows the
growing interest our people take in the
special lines of research in which he won
distinction; while the movement for the
endowment of research in England proves
how powerful the scientific interest is there.
But however true and important the teach-
ings of science may be, they do not embrace
all truth, and they are certainly no more
important, to say the least, than many of
the truths they ignore. For man is a vital
force, and not a scientific entity and human
life is a thing of thoughts and feelings and
imaginings and dreams over which science
can possibly have very little control. Feeling
has more to do with every life than fact.
We are creatures of sentiment rather than
sense, and over the interior realm of desires,
motives, hope, faith, love, and worship,
science has no power. Knowledge is useful
just in proportion to activity of the mind
and intensity of the feeling that vitalize and
use it. Out of the heart are the issues of
life. A fine and noble character requires
for its upbuilding the moral and spiritual
elements, the faith in invisible realities, the
vision of divine things, the love of goodness,
and upreach to possess it, which science
fosters or treats in cold and hollow mockery.
The truly beautiful and helpful and holy
life flows ever and only from spiritual
sources, even though its fountain springs
may be hidden from the eye. The make-
believe religion of science satisfies nobody;
it lacks the creative impulse and inspiring
enthusiasm from which everything noble
and magnificent comes. Statistics will
not take the place of sympathies in human
experience. No fine theory of an evolving
world will give rest to a weary or comfort
to a sorrowing heart. Geologic formations,
studied with fossils cannot take the place
of the Testaments in the ordering of life;
and no discovered or discoverable gas can be
the God of an awakened soul. The best
elements of human life find their aliment
in the spiritual atmosphere of religion
through which the divine influences
operate as the sunbeams play through the
vibrating ether. And there is no danger
of our having too much science so long as
we keep the great sentiments of the heart
alive and active; but science without senti-
ment is useless, and as fruitless as seed
cast.—Christian at Work.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

We had brought fish, beef, and mutton
from England, which we hung up on one of
the masts, and it was soon as hard as a
brick and perfectly preserved. We also
brought some sheep from England, and
they were killed from time to time. When
we arrived in Discovery Bay, as we called
it, six of them were alive, but on being
landed they were worried by the dogs and
had to be slaughtered. During the winter
the men had to fetch ice from a berg about
half a mile distant from the ship, in order
to melt it for fresh water. This used to be
brought in sledges. The sun returned on
the last day in February. From November
1st February, with the exception of the
starlight, and occasionally moonlight, we
were in darkness. It used not to be dense
by any means, but at the same time you
could easily pass a friend without knowing
him. On the day the sun was to rise we
had calculated that it would be about
twelve o'clock and all hands ascended the
hills to see him rising. This sight was,
however, prevented by the mists and fog.
We did not see the sun for several days
after. Near the end of March a sledge,
with two officers and two men, arrived from
the Alert, the mercury standing at minus
40 deg. Fahrenheit after having had a
journey of six days. They had started to
come to us as some time ago, but were
obliged to return on account of Peterken,
the Dane, being severely frost-bitten. They
took him back just alive, and he died some
time afterwards. Directly they returned
to the Discovery preparations began to be
made for sleighing; the sledges were taken
out, and men told off for different parties.
Two officers and three men, with a dog-
sledge, set out to cross Robeson Channel
to Hall's Rest, the winter quarters of the
Polaris, to report on the stores left there
by that ship, which had been placed at our
disposal by the United States Government.
They returned in four or five days, report-
ing that they had found biscuit, pemmican,
preserved meat, molasses, and some other
things; they lived in a wooden observatory
that they found erected there. It took
them more than half a day to get the snow
off the building. Captain Hall's grave
looked quite fresh; a head-board, made
from the door of a cabin, with an inscription
upon it, had been put up to mark the spot.
Erno, the dog-driver, was one of the party,
and he, having been on the Polaris a couple
of years before, could explain everything.
Shortly after this, Mr. Beaumont, the First
Lieutenant, and Surgeon Copinger, each
with an eight-man sledge—that is, seven
men besides themselves—started for the
Alert, in order to pick up the other
sledge which had wintered with the Alert,
in which they intended to cross Robeson
Channel, for the exploration of North
Greenland. We subsequently heard that
they took twelve days to reach the Alert,
proceeding along the ice-foot and over the
floe. The ice-foot is that which extends
about eight feet from the shore. It affords
more facility for travelling than that which
is farther from the land. Two days after
this another party, consisting of a twelve-
man sledge and an eight-man sledge, with
two officers, left for the exploration of
Lady Franklin Sound. The Captain ac-
companied this party in the eight-man
sledge, and returned after a week. At that
time there were twenty-four men up north
sledding, twenty more at Lady Franklin
Sound, and the Captain, with a few officers
and men, were with the ship. After about
a fortnight the twelve-man sledge, which
had gone merely as an aid conveying
provisions for the other, returned to the
ship, the sledge having sustained some
damage. One of the men had been
severely frost-bitten in the heel, and he had
to be brought the whole way in the sledge.
The other sledge returned after a total
absence of nearly four weeks, having
established the fact that Lady Franklin
Strait—so-called by the Americans—was a
land or fiord, about sixty miles in length.
They saw three or four glaciers on their
way, and a hill about 3000 ft. high. They
saw some musk oxen, the first seen in the
season; but they were very wild and could
not be got at. They took to the steep
sides of the hills, like goats, rolling down
great masses of rock. They seemed to be
very wild at that time of the year, but
ordinarily they are almost as tame as any
domestic animals. About June the weather
was beginning to get somewhat warmer, and
the sun had some power. The ice-houses
melted rapidly. I have seen the thermometer
there at 120 deg. in the sun. A few days
after the sledge party returned from Lady
Franklin Sound they set out to cross Hall's
Rest, or Polaris Bay, taking with them a
lifeboat, which they thought might be
necessary if the ice should break, and also
provisions to support the North Greenland
party on their arrival. They afterwards
found the use of the lifeboat when the ice
broke up. Having discharged the duty of
leaving provisions, a dog-sledge, and a
canoe, they returned to the ship. They
left behind two officers and three men, and
these latter proceeded to explore Petermann
Fiord. They could not proceed more than
eighteen miles up the fiord, being stopped
by a great glacier and crevasses; so they
returned. On their return they found that
Lieutenant Rawson, with a party of four
men, of whom one had died of scurvy on
the way, had returned to the place, having
become detached from the North Greenland
party; they were all attacked with scurvy
except Mr. Rawson and a marine. It was
on June 3 they arrived. One of the two
officers who had explored Petermann Fiord
was Dr. Copinger, and he was able to
treat the sick men he found. There is no
doubt that but for his skill and care they
would have been in a bad condition. The
Esquimaux who met with them proceeded
to shoot seals and was successful. The
seals' flesh makes excellent food, and the
soup is very nutritious. Under the doctor's
treatment the men rapidly grew well. They
also had molasses and rum, and preserved
potatoes there; so they were not badly off.
These stores had been left by the Valorous.
A few days after this, being anxious about
the North Greenland party, Dr. Copinger,
Mr. Rawson, and the Esquimaux, set out
in a dog-sledge to meet them. In a day or
two they found them in a most exhausted
condition. They had left everything behind
them. Four of them were on the sledge,
utterly crippled with scurvy. Two others
were attacked also, but slightly; and so the
three men had to drag along in the sledge
the four sick men, carrying forward two of
them to-morrow. They also had not any
food left when the doctor and Mr. Rawson
arrived. They first of all determined to
remain where they were for a while, and
then, after having remained there for a day,
they announced it impracticable, and so
they were resolved to take the two men who

were worst with the sickness on the dog-
sledge and drag them to Hall's Rest. This
they did after a day's travel. The men
seemed at first to revive on getting such
soup and proper food; but one of them
sank, and died the morning after arriving.
—the other was in a critical condition for
some time. The whole party was unwell,
and the place was almost turned into a
hospital. After a time an officer, with
men and a dog-sledge, was sent across to
report to the ship the condition of the
party. This was about the end of June,
and he crossed with difficulty, as the ice
was then breaking up, in about three days.
The Captain immediately fitted out a relief
party, consisting of seven of the strongest
men in the ship and himself, and set out,
taking with them medicines and various
comforts to the sick men. They set out
next morning, carrying a boat and sledge
in a car with four wheels—thus crossing
the land to the place where it was necessary
to take to the sea, a distance of about six
miles. Occasionally they would have to
use a boat to ferry themselves and the
sledge, whenever there was a break in the
ice. They returned in a few days, bring-
ing half the man with them, leaving Mr.
Beaumont and Dr. Copinger to remain
with the worse half, to recover their strength
and to cross in a week's time. Two or
three days after this the party reached the
ship. This was in the beginning of August,
and at this time an officer arrived from the
Alert overland, reporting that she had come
south, and was ten miles off, and that
further progress was obstructed by
ice. Captain Nares had resolved to
return home this year if possible. The
North Greenland party, which had
gone fifty miles north, now returned also,
and reported that there was still land
beyond them, trending to the eastward.
They had to return because their provisions
were exhausted. In a few days the
Alert managed to force her way into Dis-
covery Bay, and got up to the Discovery.
Lieutenant Beaumont's party, not having
returned, some anxiety was felt regarding
them, as the ice was beginning to break up
in the channel. Captain Nares resolved to
take the Alert into the channel and look
for them. He accordingly sent twenty or
thirty of his men who were sick on board the
Discovery. He tried to get out into the
channel, but was stopped by ice near the
entrance, to the harbour. Two or three
days after this Mr. Beaumont's party came
up with the Alert. They had been drifted
to the west, and had great difficulty in
making their way back. This was on
Aug. 14. When they got back next day
they came on board the Discovery, and
having prepared for sea, we then attempted
to leave the harbour, but were delayed for
a few days by the state of the ice. We
finally got out on Sunday, Aug. 28, and
returned homeward. It might be as well
at this point to mention some geographical
facts. Mr. Aldrich traced the coast-
line for about 200 miles to the west-
ward. The most northerly point he
attained was at latitude of 83 deg. 20 min.
in a longitude of 62 deg. 50 min. W. On
our way down we made a very good run
the first day, but were afterwards much
obstructed by the ice for a few weeks, so
days travelling three or four miles, other
days not being able to move. It was a
long time before we got past Hayes Sound.
We then despaired of being able to get
down this year at all; the frost was going
on and the ice forming around the ship,
and again we had to force our way by
ramming—that is, sending the ship at
full steam against the barrier. Once or
twice we had to have all the ship's company
out on the ice, and blast it away, so as to
make a passage for her. At last we got
into open water, and reached Cape Isabella.
I should have stated that Mr. Beaumont
was out with his party (eastward) 131 days
from the ship. He went to 82 deg. 20 min.
of latitude and 62 deg. W. longitude. His
observations were directed to the nature of
the country, which he found to be a north-
western fiord. He saw land to the north-
ward, probably latitude 83 deg. Captain
Nares's party states that they saw no land
to the north, but this was in a different
direction. In that latitude Mr. Beaumont
found traces of hares, but there was no
living being. We reached Port Lively,
in the Island of Disco, on Sept. 25,
about six o'clock in the evening, and found
that the Pandora had left five days before.
Some letters awaited some of the officers,
which had been brought from Copenhagen
by Danish brig. Here the Alert took in
thirty tons of coal, and stayed from Monday
to the following Thursday, when we left
about seven o'clock a.m. While in our
winter quarters we sent out some shooting
parties of officers, who used to find good
sport in musk oxen, hare, and bent geese.
The vessel had received no injuries worth
mentioning. About a week before we left
winter quarters we found in a ravine, about
four miles from the ship, a vein of coal
very much like the best Welsh coal 25 ft.
thick. We also caught with a net some
excellent salmon and trout. The naturalist
collected about fifty specimens of plants in
the neighbourhood. The vegetation is very
scanty; but on the slopes, which are watered
by melting snow, you might see a good
deal of red and green moss; dwarf willows,
a few inches high, are also to be found
there, and saxifrage and scurvy grass, but
that appears mostly to be brown and dead.

MR. HAMLIN PASSES.

BY BRET HARTE.

(From advances sheets of "Gabriel Conroy,"
published in the "Illustrated American.")
"Dry up!" shouted Mr. Hamlin, turning
with sudden savagery upon his pillow.
"Dry up!—don't you see you're driving
me half crazy with your infernal bawling!"
He paused as Oly's stopped in musing
modification and alarm, and then added in
milder tones: "There, that'll do. I'm
not feeling well to-day. Send Dr. Duchesne
to me if he's here. Stop one moment—
there! good bye, go!"
Oly had risen promptly. There was
always something in Mr. Hamlin's positive
tones that commanded an obedience that
she would have refused to any other.
Thoroughly convinced of some important
change in Mr. Hamlin's symptoms, she
sought the doctor at once. Perhaps she
brought with her some of her alarm and
anxiety; for a moment later that distin-
guished physician entered with less delib-
eration than was his habit. He walked to
the bedside of his patient and would have
taken his hand, but Jack slipped his toll-
tale pulse under the covers, and looking
fixedly at the doctor, said—
"Can't be moved from here?"
"You can, but I should hardly advise—"
"I didn't ask that. This is a long
hand I play!" doctored, and I'm
suffering, what year shall I live?"

"I should say," said Dr. Duchesne, with
professional caution, "that if no bad sym-
ptoms supervene—the made here a half-
habitual, but wholly ineffectual dive for
Jack's pulse," "you might go in a week."
"I must go now!"
Dr. Duchesne bent over his patient. He
was a quick as well as a patiently observing
man, and he saw something in Jack's face
that no one else had detected. Seeing this
he said, "You can go now—at a great risk
—the risk of your life."
"I will take it!" said Mr. Hamlin,
promptly. "I've been playing again odds,"
he added, with a faint but audacious smile,
"for the last six months, and it's no time
to draw out now. Go on, tell Pete to pack
up and get me ready."
"Where are you going?" asked the
doctor, quietly, still gazing at his patient.
"To—blank!" said Mr. Hamlin, impul-
sively. Then, recognising the fact that, in
view of his having travelling companions,
some more definite and practicable locality
was necessary, he paused a moment, and
said, "To the Mission of San Antonio!"
"Very well," said the doctor, gravely.
Strange to say, whether from the doctor's
meditation, or from the stimulus of some
reserved vitality hitherto unexpressed, Mr.
Hamlin from that moment rallied. The
preparations for his departure were quickly
made, and in a few hours he was ready for
the road. "I don't want to have anybody
cacklin' around me," he said in depression
of any leave-taking. "I leave the board;
they can go on with the game."
Notwithstanding, as he increased his
distance from One Horse Gulch, his spirits
seemed to rise, and by the time they had
reached San Antonio he had recovered his
old audacity and dash of manner, and raised
the highest hopes in the breast of every-
body but his doctor. Yet that gentleman
after a careful examination of his patient
one night said privately to Pete, "I think
this exaltation will last about three days
longer. I am going to San Francisco. At
the end of that time I shall return—unless
you telegraph to me before that." He
parted gaily from his patient, and seriously
from everybody else. Before he left he
sought out Padre Felipe. "I have a
patient here, in a critical condition," said
the doctor; "the hotel is no place for him.
Is there any family here—any house that
will receive him, under your advice, for a
week, or beyond our ministrations. He is
not a Protestant—he is nothing. You
have had experience with the heathen,
Father Felipe?"
Father Felipe looked at Dr. Duchesne.
The doctor's well-earned professional
fame had penetrated even San Antonio; the
doctor's insight and intelligence were visible
in his manner, and touched the Jesuit in-
stantly. "It is a strange case, my son, a
sad case," he said, thoughtfully. "I will
see."

He did. The next day, under the direc-
tions of Father Felipe, Mr. Hamlin was
removed to the Rancho of the Blessed
Fisherman.

When Dr. Duchesne returned he said to
Mr. Hamlin—

"Have you any objections to my sending
for Dr. Mackintosh—a devilish clever fellow?"

"And Mr. Hamlin had none. And so,
after a private telegram, Dr. Mackintosh
arrived, and for three or four hours the
two doctors talked in an apparently un-
intelligible language, chiefly about a person
whom Mr. Hamlin was satisfied did not
exist. And when Dr. Mackintosh left, Dr.
Duchesne, after a very earnest conversation
with him on their way to the stage-office,
drew a chair beside Mr. Hamlin's bed.

"Jack!"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you got everything fixed—all
right?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

"You've made Pete very happy this
morning."

Jack looked up at Dr. Duchesne's critical
face, and the doctor went on gravely.

"Confessing religion to him—saying you
believed as he did!"

A faint laugh glimmered in the dark
hollows of Jack's eyes.

"The old man," he said explanatorily,
"has been preachin' mighty heavy 'at me
ever since 'tother doctor came, and I
reckoned it might please him to allow that
everything he said was so. You see the
old man's bin right soft on me, and between
us, Doctor, I ain't much to give him in
exchange. It's no square game!"

"Then you believe you're going to die?"
said the Doctor gravely.

"A reck on."

"And you have no directions to give
me?"

"There's a black hound at Sacramento
—Jim Briggs, who borrowed and never
gave back my silver-mounted Derringers,
blank him! that I reckoned to give you!
Tell him he'd better give them up or
I'll—"

"Jack," interrupted Dr. Duchesne with
infinite gentleness, laying his hand on the
invalid's arm, "you must not think of me."

Jack pressed his friend's hand.

"There's my diamond pin up the spout
at Wingham, and the money gone to
Lawyer Maxwell to pay witnesses for that
black old fool Gabriel. And then when
Gabriel and me was scuffling I happened
to strike the very man, Perkins, who was
Gabriel's principal witness, and he was dead
broke, and I had to give him my solitary
ring to help him to get away and be on
hand for Gabriel. And Oly's got my gold
specimen to be made into a ring for that
out of that old d—Gabriel's woman—
that Madame Derringer. And my watch
—who in blank has got my watch?" said
Mr. Hamlin reflectively.

"Never mind those things, Jack. Have
you any word to send—to anybody?"

"No."

There was a long pause. In the stillness
the ticking of a clock on the mantel be-
came audible. Then there was a laugh in
the ante-room, where a professional brother
of Jack's had been waiting slightly under
the influence of grief and liquor.

"Scotty ought to know better—than
to kick up a row in a decent woman's
house," whispered Jack faintly. "Tell
him to dry up, blank him, be I'll—"

But his voice was falling him, and the
sentence remained incomplete.

"Doc," (after a long effort.)

"Doc."

"Don't let—on—be Pete—I fooled—
him, No, Jack."

They were both still for several minutes.
And then Dr. Duchesne softly released his
hand and laid that of his patient white and
stiff, upon the coverlet before him. Then
he rose gaily and opened the door of the
ante-room. Two or three negro faces ap-

peared. "Pete," he said gravely, "I
want Pete—no one else."
The old negro entered with a trembling
step. And then catching sight of the white
face on the pillow, he uttered one cry—a cry
replete with all the hysterical pathos of his
race, and ran and dropped on his knees be-
fore it. And then, the black and the white
face were near together and both were wet
with tears.

Dr. Duchesne stepped forward and would
have laid his hand gently upon the old ser-
vant's shoulder. But he stopped, for sud-
denly both of the black hands were lifted
wildly in the air and the black face with
rapt eyeballs turned toward the ceiling as
if they had caught sight of the steadfast
blue beyond. Perhaps they had.

"O de Lord God! whose precious blood
washes de brack sheep and de whitewash
all de one colour! O de Lamb ob God! Sabo,
sabo dis por, dis por boy. O Lord God for
my sake. O de Lord God do knowst I
twenty years Pete, old Pete has walked in
dy ways—has found de Lord and him cruci-
fied—and has been dy servant. O de Lord
God—O de blessed Lord, ef it's all de same
to you, let all dat go now. Let old Pete
go! and send down dy mercy and forgive-
ness fo' him!"

PRACTICAL SPIRITUALISM.

(Singapore.)

There was a man named Teasou-p'u
Yusang, who lived at Ohao-hsien, in Hwuy-
chow, and who was a very dutiful son. He
was a carver, or engraver, in stone, earth-
ware, brass and bamboo, and had acquir-
ed much reputation in his art. He lived
principally at a temple at Tsing-kiang
called the Pei-lu Ngau, and was greatly
devoted to the temple oracles. This oracle,
or Pythian, was very clever, but generally
failed when any important questions were
asked. In everything else, however, he
was ready enough with answers; and Mr.
Teasou invariably consulted him respecting
any business he was about to undertake.

A few years ago the spirit wrote, through
the medium, a facis priest, that he was
about to return to the celestial regions, but
that in twenty years afterwards he would
be able to resume his communications.

"Meanwhile as a reward for your dutiful-
ness, I will bequeath you twenty characters,
in which the principal events of your life
are all embodied. When you have acquired
riches, do not let your heart be changed;
bury the coffins in your house which are as
yet unburied; and give in marriage your
unmarried sisters." The twenty characters
were in verse, and ran as follows:—"To
buy wine, go to the village in the south;
suddenly, in the left foot there will be pain;
return home immediately and procure a
hoe; and there will be enough for the re-
mainder of your life." The words having
been written, (the planchette) came to a
stop; and the spirit did not appear again.

Mr. Teasou then carefully wrote the twenty
characters upon the wall. Numbers of
people came and read them, all of whom
laughed at him. Three days ago, however,
a friend of ours wrote to us from Tsing-kiang
and told us that the oracles had come true.

Teasou's family had become very poor in con-
sequence of the drought, and had gone to
live in some makeshift at Pao-yang, outside
the north gate of the city, where they
suffered both cold and hunger. One day
this month, the anniversary of his mother's
death, he found himself without anything
whereupon to appease her departed spirit;
whereupon he said to his wife,—"If our
destiny is to die of cold, we must die; but
I must not omit the sacrifices to my mother."
The wife assented. They therefore took
the coverlet of their bed, and the cotton
jacket of their son, and pawned them;
then with the money they purchased food,
and offered the proper sacrifices. Towards
evening it occurred to Teasou, that during
his mother's life-time, the old lady had
been very fond of kau-leang (a sort of Chi-
nese gin), and that they must be careful
not to offer her any other spirit. They ac-
cordingly went to a village situated in a
southerly direction to make the purchase;
what is to be done? Can the tomb be
saved?" "Although the tomb is full of
water," replied Hu, "the coffin must not
be removed elsewhere. On the eastern and
northern sides of the grave there are a
snake and a tortoise; these correspond to
the two stars Tsing-lung and Yuen-wu, under
whose influence men acquire honours and
nobility. Moreover, the situation of the
place itself is propitious, and if you move
the coffin, you will do great mischief."
The mandarin replied, "The use of a
tomb is that one's ancestors may rest
in peace; what is it that the descendant
may acquire fame? For my
father's bones to lie covered with foul
water, what compensation is for me to
be a mandarin? Far better that I should
not be; better even that I died than lived."
He then began to cry, and throwing himself
upon his knees implored the mandarin's
help. Hu then wrote a memorandum
promising to assist him, but warning him
at the same time that he must not
afterwards repent. They then proceeded
to open the tomb, when from it arose dense
fumes of hot vapour. "Don't touch it!"
cried Hu;—but his companion insisting on
looking more closely, discovered on the left
and hinder part of the coffin, a tortoise and
a snake, coloured green and scarlet, which
appeared on the point of flying. Suddenly
they disappeared; the mandarin uttered a
shriek, and became transfixed with terror;
and the mandarin, repenting (of his haste)
hurried to re-close the tomb. But in less
than a month afterwards, both the mandarin
and his son died suddenly. "Alas!" said
the mandarin, "it was their destiny; all is
over with them, and I am in a bad case
myself. Indeed, I cannot say my way
be set in store. But the tomb has been
disturbed on the western and southern
sides, so that (the descendants) may yet
become rich, though never honorable!"
This took place last month, and has been
distinctly recounted to us by a native of
Hwai-chow.

SELLING A WIFE.

To the tenacity of old traditions I ascribe
a prevalent notion, in ruder parts of this
country, that an Englishman and his wife
can divorce themselves under certain
conditions. It dates, I apprehend, from a
time when marriage was a partnership at
will, and the Roman theory that marriage
is not a sacrament, but half a sacrament,
were alike unknown to a primitive people.
My note-book contains numerous examples.
I select one with a bit of colour, which was
published at the date when it occurred.
Joseph Thompson rented a farm of forty
acres in a village three miles from Carlisle.
In 1829 he married a spruce, lively girl
twenty-two years of age. They had many
disputes, and no children. So after three
years they agreed to part. The bellman
was sent round the village to announce
that Joseph Thompson would sell Mary
Anne Thompson by auction on April 6,
1832, at noon precisely. At the appointed
hour Joseph Thompson stood on a table,
and his wife a little below him on an oak
chair, with a halter of straw around her
neck. He put her up for sale in terms
that a bystander thought it worth while
to take down on the spot. "Gen-
tlemen, I have to offer to your notice
my wife, Mary Anne Thompson, other-
wise Williamson. It is her wish as
well as mine to part for ever; and will
be sold without reserve to the highest bid-
der. Gentlemen, the lot now offered for
competition has been to me a bitter ser-
pent. I took it for my comfort and the good
of my house; but it became my tormentor,
a domestic curse, a night invasion, and
daily devil. The Lord deliver us from
merciless wives, and troublesome widows!
Gentlemen, avoid them as you would
a bad dog; a fearful lion; a loaded

pistol, cholera morbus, or any other pesti-
lential phenomenon—." Here it seems to
have occurred to Joseph Thompson that he
was not going the way to sell his lot at a
high figure; so he tried to be more auc-
tioner, and less the husband. "However,"
—said he—"now I have told you her little
defects, I will present the bright and sunny
side of her." She can read novels, milk
cows, and laugh and weep with the same
ease that you could toss off a glass of ale.
What the poet says of women in general
is true to a hair of one—

Heaven gave to women the peculiar grace
To laugh, to weep, and cheat the human race.

She can make butter and scold the maid;
she can sing Moore's melodies, and plait
her own frills and caps. She cannot make
rum, nor gin, nor whisky; but she is a
good judge of all three from long experience
in "tasting them." What shall we say for
her, with all her perfections and imperfec-
tions? There was no bidding at all. Then
the auctioneer was angry, and threatened
to take the lot home. The company in
general sustained this threat with com-
posure; but one Messrs concealed hopes,
and asked modestly whether an exchange
could not be made. "I have here," said
he, "a Newfoundland dog; a beauty. His
can fetch and carry; and if you fall in the
water, drunk or sober, he'll pull you out."
Thompson approved the dog, but objected
to give a Christian in even exchange for
a quadruped. Each species has a prejudice
in its own favour; owing to which the
company backed him. So at last Messrs
agreed to give the dog and twenty shillings
to boot.—Mr. Charles Reade, in the Belgravia
Magazine.

A STRANGE STORY.

(Singapore.)

There was a goomancer, a native of Sing-
chow, near Hangchow, called Hu Yuen-
chong; but the name by which he was gener-
ally known was Wu-chow Tsing-kiang. He was

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together, and must not be inserted in any other envelope, nor must anything be inserted in them except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; O. P., cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 4 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Bangkok, Saigon, and Japan, or between Hongkong, Macao, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS. To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, are,.....

*See Tables below.

INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through to India by every French Packet, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are Paid to Galle only, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

Straits, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension.

LETTERS.—United States (U. S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 38.

Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar (N.R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.

Registration, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt, (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt, (Fr.), double postage.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.

via Letters. Paper. 1 oz. 2 oz. Every 4 oz.

Brindisi (Br.) 28 4 4 8 12

Marseilles (Fr.) 28 4 4 8 12

Southampton (Br.) 28 4 4 8 12

By Exr. Steamer 12 2 2 4 8

via Brindisi 22 4 4 8 12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

Continent, &c. of Europe.

Letters. Registration. Newspapers. Books. Patterns.

Austria, Germany, 18 12 4 10

(Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Br.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 10

(Fr.) via Trieste, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

(Fr.) via Denmark, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Belgium, France, 18 12 4 10

Denmark, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

France, 18 12 4 10

Germany, 18 12 4 10

Holland, 18 12 4 10

Italy, 18 12 4 10

Spain, 18 12 4 10

Switzerland, 18 12 4 10

via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Br.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 10

(Fr.) via Trieste, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

(Fr.) via Denmark, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

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Switzerland, 18 12 4 10

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Belgium, France, 18 12 4 10

Denmark, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

France, 18 12 4 10

Germany, 18 12 4 10

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, South America, and Hawaii.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermuda, &c.

Letters, 38 34

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, &c.

Letters, 32 28

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curacao, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela, &c.

Letters, 50 46

Newspapers, 6 12

Books and Patterns, 18 None.

Registration, None.

except to Curacao, Honduras, and British West Indies, 16 16

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru, &c.

Letters, 62 58

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 20 14

Registration, None.

Brazil, &c.

Letters, 48 44

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Honolulu, and Hawaii, &c.

Letters, 84 80

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 8 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None.

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letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be widely printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule is infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, Switzerland, 12 bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Articles of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goat's hair, thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or tincture, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain of flowers, cuttings of plants, pupae, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engravings plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford protection to the contents of the Mail Bag or Box, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz. the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indig. cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon, and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 A.M. to 11.50 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 15 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 15 cents.

Arrangements have been made, to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present, no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

Per half ounce.

Hongkong, U.S. Stamps.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, Antigua, Barbuda, Bonaire, Curacao, Cayman, Cuba, Guadalupe, Haiti, Grenada, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies, &c.

Hawaii, New Caledonia, &c.

Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela, &c.

Belize, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Maria, Turk's Island, &c.

Brazil, Ecuador, Chili, Peru, Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, &c.

Newspapers (not over 4 oz.) 2

Books, &c., per 4 oz., 2

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book-Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or non-delivery, which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of its doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and the adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use glass wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the Post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for the next despatch, are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the article of no value.

The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

Jan. 19, 1877.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

*Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *e*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers						
Altona	Brit. str.	1179	Jan. 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London, &c.	23rd. noon
Bombay	Brit. str.	849	Jan. 2	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Brasmar Castle	Brit. str.	1424	Jan. 10	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Cassandra	Ger. str.	937	Jan. 17	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
China	Ger. str.	648	Jan. 18	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Douglas	Brit. str.	864	Jan. 19	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	24th inst.
Frangols L.	Foh. str.	1131	Jan. 19	Chineese	Yama & San F'isco	Mails
Gaelo	Brit. str.	1712	Jan. 19	O. & S. S. Co.	Shanghai	22nd. noon
Glenroy	Brit. str.	1873	Jan. 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Guam	Cleared
Killarney	Brit. str.	1060	Jan. 12	Order	Shanghai	Mails
Lombardy	Brit. str.	1728	Jan. 20	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Norden	Dan. str.	778	Jan. 13	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saloon	To-day
Olympia	Ger. str.	777	Jan. 18	Siemens & Co.	Holbow	To-day
Saada	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Sunda	Brit. str.	1079	Jan. 15	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Cooktown	22nd. 2 p.m.
Thales	Brit. str.	820	Jan. 8	Hop Kae & Co.	Repairing	
Yottung	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Achong		
Sailing Vessels						
Antioch	Amer. bge.	646	Dec. 18	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Auguste	Brit. Sm. so.	210	Dec. 23	Meyer & Co.		
Brema	Ger. bge.	380	Dec. 16	Wieler & Co.	Halphong	
Bridgetown	Brit. bge.	358	Dec. 21	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Bura Noorial	Siam. bge.	380	Sept. 28	Chineese	Singora	Cleared
Ceylon	Amer. bge.	681	Jan. 5	Captain		
Chactis	Foh. bge.	256	Jan. 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Chang Soon	Siam. sch.	200	April 80	Chineese		
Cosran	Amer. sch.	.....	.....	Insurance Company		
Colombo	Brit. bge.	384	Dec. 13	Captain Sands	London	off Sands' Slip
Corinne	Brit. bge.	380	Oct. 25	Wieler & Co.		
Outwater	Amer. sch.	987	Dec. 8	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Edward James	Amer. bge.	529	Jan. 9	Rozario & Co.		
Ellen Rickmers	Ger. bge.	307	Nov. 28	Melchers & Co.		
England's Glory	Brit. sch.	751	Dec. 25	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	Coast Dock
Fabius	Siam. sch.	635	Dec. 21	Kim-ye-loong	Bangkok	
Fano	Dan. sch.	275	Jan. 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Bangkok	Cleared
Flying Cloud	Brit. bge.	343	Dec. 30	Turner & Co.		
Formosa	Ger. Sm. so.	282	Jan. 14	Melchers & Co.		
Fortune	Siam. bge.	447	Dec. 25	Chineese		
Friedrich	Ger. bge.	672	Jan. 13	Siemens & Co.		
Garibaldi	Amer. bge.	650	Jan. 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Tientsin	
Gustav Adolph	Ger. bge.	272	Dec. 25	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Channel for orders	
Hansa	Ger. bge.	499	Dec. 28	Wieler & Co.		
Humboldt	Ger. bge.	830	Jan. 10	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Irene	Ger. sch.	297	Jan. 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Loiterer	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 19	Insurance Co.		
Lucky	Siam. bge.	424	Jan. 16	Chineese		
Lucie	Siam. bge.	432	Jan. 16	Chineese	Bangkok	
Madame Demorest	Brit. bge.	432	Nov. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	Cleared
Marquis of Argyll	Brit. bge.	550	Dec. 22	Rozario & Co.	Saloon	
Morning Star	Siam. bge.	570	Jan. 4	Chineese		
Mount Lebanon	Brit. Sm. so.	530	Jan. 5	Melchers & Co.		
Naveo Constante	Span. sch.	202	Jan. 5	Remedios & Co.		
Pallas	Ger. bge.	421	Jan. 7	Siemens & Co.		
Procto	Brit. bge.	384	Dec. 21	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Rapid	Siam. bge.	420	Jan. 9	Chineese		
San Lorenzo	Span. bge.	220	Dec. 22	Remedios & Co.		
Spirit of the Age	Brit. bge.	847	Jan. 10	Captain		
Sumatra	Amer. sch.	1071	Oct. 21	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Tay Watt	Siam. bge.	654	Jan. 11	Chineese		
Telegraph	Siam. bge.	827	Jan. 2	Siemens & Co.		
Thorne & Nelly	Foh. bge.	316	Jan. 8	Messageries Maritimes		
Unanima	Brit. bge.	746	Dec. 31	Russell & Co.	New York v. W'poo	Wanchai Pier
Vanadia	Russ. sch.	1000	Dec. 8	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Vidal	Foh. bge.	409	Jan. 5	Melchers & Co.	Singapore	Sands' Slip
Wm. Phillips	Am. Sm. so.	592	Dec. 18	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Yarra	Brit. bge.	463	Dec. 18	Wieler & Co.		
WEAMFOA						
Christian	Steir	Ger. sch.	280	Jan. 18	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Tamau
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. bge.	802	Jan. 18	Melchers & Co.	
CANTON						
Amoy	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	Jan. 17	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Audacious	6 h	British	Iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Dec. 6	Colomb
Egeria	6 h	British	steam sloop	380	4	600	Dec. 18	A. L. Douglas
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Dec. 18	John Bruce
Lily	6 h	British	gun vessel	700	3	95	Jan. 11	B. E. Oodhrane
Luise	6 c	German	corvette	1309	6	.....	Dec. 19	Dimar
Mosane	6 k	British	military hospital	2681	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midge	6 k	British	gunboat	465	4	120	Dec. 19	H. Salmond
Mytilus	6 c	German	gun vessel	600	.....	.....	Dec. 19	Valois
Sylvia	7 h	British	surveying vessel	503	.....	.....	Jan. 15	H. O. St. John
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Dec. 25	Lieut. James B. Haye
Shen-ohi	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	150	5	.....	Jan. 19	H. Wade
Swinger	7 h	British	gun vessel	408	.....	.....	Jan. 18	Lieut. com. E. A. Bolitho
Telo	2 h	Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 6	F. Amaral
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6 c	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	Jan. 16	H. C. D. Ryder
Yang Woo	5 c	Chinese	corvette	1400	.....	.....	Jan. 19	P. P. Luxmore, C.S., &c.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Pai Wan	.....	.....	H. & M. S.-boat Co.
Ishang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kim Shan	467	Benning, A.	H. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. & M. S.-boat Co.
Latin	69	.....	Kwok Achong
Powan	1890	.....	H. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	Hawkins	Kwok Achong
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yossi	160	Browns	Kwok Achong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Ap-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-jui	28	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	150	.....	.....	Wan Lum Wan
Ching-sing	.....	.....	.....	E. Choy
Chun-hai	280	6	.....	.....
Peng-chau-hai	600	5	400	C. H. Palmer
Quong-on	180	8	60	Li Ping Tye
Shen-ohi	150	5	.....	H. Wade
Sui-tsing	.....	.....	.....	Stewart
Tching-tang	180	6	60	Beasard
Tien-po	150	6	.....	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	8	160	Lam Man Wo

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Name.	Jan. 18, 1877.
Anna Cecil	Danish barque for Shanghai
Cheloo	for Hongkong
Douglas	for Shanghai
Europe	British gunboat
Hornet	British gunboat

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Name.	Jan. 11, 1877.
Batrak	Russian
Obihl	American
Olomed	for London
Dragon	British
Pine Queen	American
Fuyama	American
Fychoy	American
Geelong	British
Haining	British
Hanyang	British
H. O. Orsted	Danish

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Name.	Jan. 11, 1877.
Hirado	American
Honan	American
Hupsh	American
Khiva	British
Melkong	French
Millot	American
Nevada	American
Paoting	American
Pan-tah	Chinese
Peloo	British
Ping-on	British
Shanue	American
Shantung	American
Shingling	American
Sin Naming	British
Szechuen	American
Tahyew	Chinese
Tektu	British
Yehsin	Chinese
Yung Ching	Chinese
Yungning	Chinese

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Name.	Jan. 11, 1877.
Almaty	American schooner
Canary	British barque

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Name.	Jan. 11, 1877.
Charley	British barque
F. Nightingale	British barque
Harkaway	British barque
Hartlet Armitage	British barque
Hongkong	German schooner
John Potts	British barque
Juma	British barque
Leander	for New York
Lotty Gales	British barque
Lulu	American schooner
Lydia	British barque
Mikado	for New York
Norman Court	British ship
Pallas	German barque
Raymond	British brig
Ris Lops	British schooner
Serpent	British barque
Sharydia	British schooner
Haidamack	Russian dis. boat
Lapwing	British gunboat
Mogor	Russian sloop
Sokol	Russian gunboat
Stranger	British gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, January 20, 1877.

At 1075 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Par. High. Low. Cash. Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb.	450	400
" Ame. Sugar cured, "	300	250
" Fenchow, "	180	160
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160	150
Beef Corned, catty	150	140
" Roast, "	150	140
" Soup, "	90	80
" Steak, "	150	140
Bullocks' Brains, per set	60	50
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250
" " corned, "	320	300
" Head, "	600	500
" Heart, "	150	140
" Feet, "	50	40
" Kidneys, "	60	50
" Tail, "	100	90
" Liver, catty	80	60
" Tripo (undressed), catty	50	40
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500	400
Hams, American, lb.	350	—
" Chinese, "	225	200
" English, "	350	340
Mutton Chop, "	160	140
" Leg, "	180	140
" Shoulder, "	130	110
" Liver, "	120	110
Pigs' Chittlings, catty	60	50
" Feet, "	100	90
" Fry, "	110	100
" Head, "	90	80
" Heart, "	80	50
" Kidneys, "	80	70
" Liver, lb.	100	80
Pork, Chop, catty	160	140
" Corned, "	130	120
" Leg, "	160	150
" Fat or Lard, "	110	100
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	340	320
" Heart, catty	50	40
" Kidneys, "	80	70
Sucking Figs, "	1750	1000
Veal, catty	140	120

Poultry.

Capon, catty	180	160
Ducks, "	110	100
Deer, Shanghai, each	\$2.00	\$1.75
Eggs, Hen, doz.	100	—
" Duck, "	100	—
" Salt, "	120	—
Fowls, catty	160	150
Geese, "	120	110
Partridges, each	250	280
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair	\$2.00	—
" Shanghai, dead, "	550	800
Pigeons, each	140	120
Quail, "	60	50
Snipe, each	110	100
Rabbits, "	500	450
Teal, "	150	140
Turkeys, Cock, catty	550	500
" Hen, "	400	350
Wild Duck, each	350	300
Geese, "	600	—
Woodcock, "	500	—

Fish.

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred		350	300
Bream,	catty	100	80
Carp,	"	80	70
Codfish, Salt,	"	200	150
Crabs,	"	140	100
Cuttle Fish,	"	90	80
Dace,	"	100	90
Eels, Conger,	"	50	40
File Fish,	"	60	50
Fresh Fish, Large	"	130	120
" Small	"	90	80
Frogs,	"	140	100
Garoupe,	"	140	130
Gudgeon,	"	100	90
Haddock,	"	100	80
Herrings,	"	80	70
" smoked	box	\$1.00	
Live Fish,	catty	150	140
Lobsters,	"	60	50
Mackerel,	"	80	70
Oysters,	"	130	120
Parrot Fish,	"	140	130
Perch,	"	70	60
Pomfret,	"	100	90
Prawns,	"	100	80
Ray,	"	100	80
Roach,	"	140	130
Rock Fish,	"	140	130
Salmon, Canton,	"	120	110
" Saltwater,	"	140	130
" Pickled,	tin	800	
Salt Fish,	catty	120	110
Shark, young	"	80	70
Shrimps,	"	70	60
Skate,	"	80	70
Snapper,	"	80	70
Snipe Fish,	"	70	60
Snipe, Fresh	"	60	50
Tench,	"	80	70
Turbot,	"	100	90
Turtles, Small	"	380	350